THE ADULT TRICHOPTERA (INSECTA) OF ALBERTA AND EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THEIR POST-GLACIAL ORIGINS. II. THE FAMILIES GLOSSOSOMATIDAE AND PHILOPOTAMIDAE. SUPPLEMENT 1.

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Dolophilodes nora *Nimmo (Philopotamidae) is described as new, is recorded from Bertha Brook, Waterton National Park, Alberta 6,000′, and post-glacial origin of the Alberta population is briefly considered. This species is assumed to have entered the study area from immediately south of the cordilleran ice sheet.*

Nous décrivons une nouvelle Dolophilodes nora *Nimmo (Philopotamidae), localite-type: Bertha Brook, 6,000′, Parc National de Waterton, Alberta). Nous supposons que cette espece dans cette region soit venue du sud de la masse glaciaire des Rocheuses.*

Corrigenda to Nimmo, 1974

The species *Dolophilodes aequalis* (Banks) and *D. novusamericanus* (Ling) are members of subgenus *Dolophilodes,* not of subgenus *Sortosa* Ulmer. The name *Dolophilodes* should be substituted for *Sortosa* as follows: p. 316, Table 1; p. 330, lines 3 and 12 from bottom; p. 335, Table 2; and p. 336, line 8 from top.

INTRODUCTION

Previous publications in this series – Nimmo, 1971, 1974, 1977 – should be consulted.

Normally averse to publication of very short papers, I publish this for three reasons: as part of an already established series; two additional years of collecting have failed to disclose more than this one species as new to the study area fauna; and the species described here is new.

The Family Philopotamidae Stephens
The Genus *Dolophilodes* Navás
The Subgenus *Dolophilodes* Ulmer
Dolophilodes nora Nimmo, new species
(Fig. 1-4)

Males of this species most resemble those of *D. (D.) pallidipes* (Banks), but may be distinguished by clasper basal segment base parallel, close to segment IX, ventro-lateral edge (Fig. 1); by segment IX, ventral edge in lateral aspect only slightly distinguishable from almost continuous postero-ventral curve of lateral walls; and by clasper, distal segment with slight downward curve distally, of uniform width throughout, except rounded distally.

Description. – Antennae pale yellow-brown. Vertex of head yellow-brown, warts paler. Thorax yellow-brown dorsally, warts paler; pale yellow-brown laterally. Spurs dark brown; formula 2,4,4. Fore-wing length of male 7.84 mm; opaque grey-brown. Hind-wing opaque white with tinge of red-brown distally. Male fore-wing lacking bifurcation of R2+3.

Male genitalia. (Specimen from Bertha Brook, 6,000′, Waterton National Park, Alberta). Segment IX large, bowed anterad in lateral aspect (Fig. 1); anterior edges bordered by thin black line; sternal area long; tergal area non-existant (Fig. 2).

Clasper massive, very long, high, directed postero-dorsad; both segments of almost equal height at junction, distal segment tapered only distally to broadly rounded tip; distal segment slightly concave on mesal face. Cerci projected beyond postero-dorsal angle of segment IX, rounded distally, with broad base extended to anterior edge of segment IX; shielded laterally by dorso-lateral wall of segment IX. Segment X small, deeply, finely cleft mesally (Fig. 2); each lobe broad, blunt; in lateral aspect tapered distad, slightly bent ventrad. Aedeagus short, totally membranous, with long, bilobed sclerite on left side (relative to anterior end of insect) (Fig. 3); dorsal lobe short, rounded; posterior lobe long, slender, acuminate.

Female. Unknown.

Note on habitat and flight season. – The single known locality is close to the sub-alpine zone. A small creek draining Bertha Lake, flowing over small pebble and boulder bottom; overhung by willow. The specimen was taken on August 30.

Holotype. – Male. Bertha Brook, 6,000′, Waterton National Park, Alberta; 30/8/75; D.B. Donald. Locality shown on Fig. 4.

The holotype is in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, with type number 15,166.

This species is named for my elder daughter, Alice Nora.

Males of this species key to couplet 2 (Nimmo, 1974: 330), wherein they are distinguished by clasper with distal segment curved slightly postero-ventrad distally (Fig. 1); by distal segment with mesal face membranous basally; and by base of segment X not visible anterad of tergal area of segment IX in lateral aspect.

POST-GLACIAL ORIGIN

According to my scheme of range patterns exhibited by the study area fauna, and postulated dispersal routes into the study area post-glacially (Nimmo, 1971: 201, 218), this species belongs to range pattern 6, and dispersal route *d* was used. Such conclusions, based on minimal data, are tentative. Further data may exist in existing collections for the reason that *D. nora* males are very similar to those of *D. pallidipes* (Banks), and could easily be confused with males of *D. pallidipes*. Discovery of this species does not alter significantly my previous conclusions (Nimmo, 1974: 338).

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O.S. Flint, Jr., United States National Museum, pointed out the confusion of subgeneric names *Sortosa* and *Dolophilodes*.

Once again, I express my appreciation to D.B. Donald, Canadian Wildlife Service, University of Calgary, for passing on this material for my examination.

J.E.H. Martin, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, provided the type number, and suitable labels.

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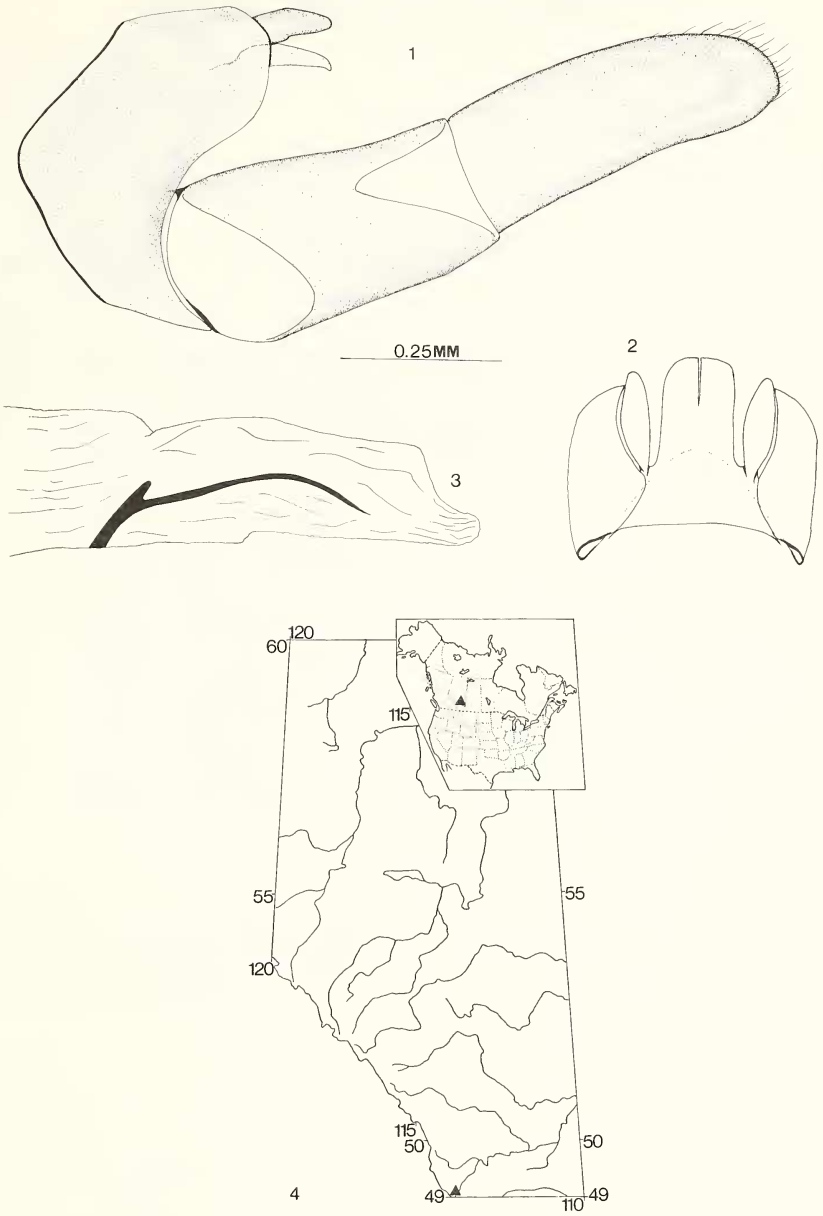

Fig. 1-4. Genitalia of *Dolophilodes nora* Nimmo new species. 1. Male, lat. aspect. 2. Seg. IX & X, dors. aspect. 3. Aedeagus, lat. aspect. Fig. 4. Distribution map of *D. nora* Nimmo new species.